EVENTS IN THE WAR

toward the frontier.

eral points.

wo shots.

AUGUST 12.

German troops check French inva

sion of Alsace, the French evacu-

ating Muelhausen and falling back

French and German troops facing

each other on line from Steroy, Mar-

ville and Montmedy to a point east of

Longwy. Skirmishes reported at sev-

British army joins the Belgians

near Namur. British cruiser sinks

German submarine off Edinburgh in

Serbian army nearing Serajevo.

capital of Bosnia, after driving Aus-

Austrian troops occupy Miechow in

Russian Poland, Russians begin in-

BUSY AT NAVY YARD.

Maine Hurriedly Put Into Shape.

While no official at the navy yard in

Brooklyn would admit yesterday that orders had come from Washington to prepare dreadnoughts or lesser ships for service in Mexican waters, there was

hustle and bustle on all sides.
Of the two battleships in the yard, the
New York and Maine, both are prac-

New York lies in dry dock, every inch of

twenty-four hours.
Six submarines, K and G boats, are

vesterday tinkering with plates and mayesterday timering with plates and ma-chinery and dabbing new paint. One got the notion that a hurry up job was being attended to and that use is to be found for the undersea torpedo craft very soon. Near the submarines a de-

There was talk at the yard that the

curred aboard the transport yesterday will certainly delay her departure. While

a piston weighing three tons was being lowered from the deck by means of a huge crane, the chain broke and the pis-

ton, falling twenty feet, crashed through the deck of the transport, tearing a large hole and injuring two employees

of the machinery division, Joseph Baker

plies to the gunboats and battleships on

Commander Upham, and to Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the yard, had not heard of any order to send

ships or men from the New York yard, he said last evening.
"There are few ships that would be

available," he continued. "The only bat-tleships in the yard are the New York, which is in dry dock, and the Maine. Re-

pairs which are being made to the sub-marines are ones that had been ordered

of the corps having been sent to Hayti. The few that are here under Capt. Bootes, are guards for the yard."

SIX MEXICANS SLAIN

border, between United States soldiers

in the vicinity of the

FLEETS BATTLE IN BALTIC.

fent Off Rign.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Our Baltic naval forces on August

10 attacked the Russian ships in the

archipelago, near the Schaeren Isl-

Among them was a cruiser of the Makaroff class. We then silenced the

coastal batteries.

On the same day German cruisers

drove off Russian torpedo boats near

one torpedo boat of the enemy was

seen to be afire. Our ships were re-peatedly attacked by submarines of the enemy but the torpedoes missed

their mark. We did not suffer any

of Riga reported in Petrograd despatches

on Tuesday as having been fought on Sunday (August 8). A great German fleet, including nine battleships and twelve cruisers, was said to have been driven off by the Russians, whose fire

damaged one of the enemy's cruisers and

two destroyers. The Berlin authorities have made no mention of Sunday's

FUR MERCHANTS PETITION.

President Urged to Take Steps

Against British Blockade.

blockade and contraband orders.

battle.

entrance of the Gulf of Riga and

other fighting occurred.

street hospital.

duty there.

tically ready for active service.

rians from the kingdom.

vasion of Galicia.

resentative of the Constitutionalist Gov-ernment. The text of the note follows:

Upon hearing of the conferences which were to take place between your Excellency as Secretary of State of the United States of America and the ren resentatives of the republics of Argen-Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala my natural impression was that they would have for a purpose to examine the Mexican situation from the point of view of international respective positions of the parties and contending factions to the end of rec ognizing the one in which the requiites and conditions demanded by international practices in such cases would concur; but the persistence with which the press has been informing that the parleys referred to have had for an object, and have even agreed now on a plan for the pacification of Mexico, and the declarations attributed to your Excellency by the press of to-day, have caused the Constitutionalist Government to feel justly alarmed, and therefore I have been instructed by Mr Carranza to say to your Excellency that although he has not an exact knowledge of the character of the above mentioned conferences, he has been in-formed that Mexican affairs, with a

view to solving, have been discussed. Mr. Carranza and the persons who cooperate with him are of the profound conviction that if the American Government would know the true situ-ation in Mexico it would understand that the only possible, just and ac-ceptable solution would be to leave the revolution to follow its natural course until the complete victory of the party representing greater necessities and representing greater necessities and

Displeasure of Mexicans.

The Constitutionalist Government presented by Mr. Carranga, abstains om passing any comment on the con-rences that are being held, because ferences that are being held, because it has no knowledge of their character and of the conclusions which may have been reached and because it does not want to afford the supposition that they are tacitly consenting in it; but at the same time it considers it cur duty to inform the American Government of the displeasures with which ment of the displeasures with which the Mexican Government and people would view any act which would or would tend to frustrate the success practically accomplished against the reactionary factions by the Constitutionalist army, representing the hopes and ideals of the Mexican people.

In communications forwarded to the Latin American members of the conference Mr. Arredondo, speaking in behalf of the First Chief, suggested that any attempt between them and the United States to solve the internal situation of Mexico "would involve an act which could not be looked upon with levity, as it would mean on the part of the Latin American nations the acceptance of the precedent that they can take part in any internal affairs of a sister nation with the cooperation of the United States."

Mr. Arredondo also made public copies the Governments of Argentina, Chile and Brazil. The notes to Argentina and Chile rere identical. Here is the text in part

Inspired by the purest patriotism and democracy be insured in all Ame ica, I in the name of the Mexican people and as First Chief of the Con-stitutionalist army, depository of the stitutionalist army, depository of the executive power of the nation, beg leave to invite your attention to the dangers which may ensue from a new cy of interference by one or various nations of this hemisphere in the internal affairs of another and of the clusive province of the sovereignty of any such nations.

Would Spott Triumph. As the nation worthily presided over

has a representative in the mentioned conferences I trust that his action may be inspired by the ideas I have just set forth. Such action would serve to annul the complete triumph which the Constitu-tionalist Government of Mexico has just accomplished by the force of its arms in order definitely to establish egime of freedom and justice. The reaching consequences for all the regime of freedom and justice Latin American pations make it desirable that the proposals as set forth for a joint or separate interference in the affairs of Mexico should be rejected by all of the component Latin merican Powers.
I avail myself, Mr. President, of this

epportunity to convey to you the warm sentiments of cordiality and sympathy of the Mexican people for

the people of your nation. Carranza's note to the Latin Amerian countries was regarded as an effort to start a "back fire" on the United Latin Americans against the domination of this Government. Carranza also made bitter complain

to Brazil against the Brazilian Minister at Mexico city, who has represented the interests of the United States at that for more than a year. He de-that Cordoza's activities in Mexico city have been such as render his future service in Mexico utterly

I regret to say that Minister Cordoza de Oliviers has been one of the persons who has brought the greatest evil on the republic of Mexico and who in a certain way may be re-sponsible for the present status of our relations with the United States. This statement tends to confirm the

suspicion that Cordozo was practically ged to leave Mexico city. He on his way to the United States.

Envoy's Train Delayed.

Advices received at the State Department to-day show that the Brazilian Minister, who left Mexico city yesterday. undoubtedly had an eventful journey to Vera Cruz. Yesterday the special train on which he is travelling was delayed as a result of an attack made by Zapatistas on the pilot train.

A later despatch said that Mr. Cordozo left Esperanza at 5:30 o'clock this morn-

ing and that he ought to reach Vera Cruz by noon to-day. Under instruc-tions from Washington Mr. Cordozo will be given passage to New Orleans on an

American warship.

Secretary of War Garrison denied today that additional troops have been ordered to Mexico.

The Department was advised to-day by Gen. Funston that the present trouble in the Brownsville region of Texas appears to be political. He said the two parties to the row had overselved by the secretary of the sovereignty of Mexico, that they are eager to see peace restored and they are ready to do anything within their power to that end that may be acceptable to the various factions. parties to the row had organized bands which were running amuck. Gen. Function said that a few bands had come across the border, but most of the troubles had been caused by Texans.

He reported that in a fight with Mex-ican bandits yesterday a soldier of the Twelfth Cavalry had been killed. The Department has not been advised that Carranza troops have crossed the border as reported in the press. Both the Vil-listas and Carranzistas disclaim responsibility for the Mexicans that have crossed into Texas.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels re-

fused to admit to-day that the battle-ships Louisiana and New Hampshire had started for the Mexican coast. He said they had been sent to Southern waters for such service as they might be called upon to perform in that region. He intimated that conditions in either Hayti or Mexico might demand the presence of the naval force sent south-

Pan-Americans Will Sign Notes to

plan to bring about peace in Mexico | slot

GEN. SCOTT NOT ALARMED BY "INVASION" OF TEXAS

Believes Raids on the Mexican Border Are by Bandits and Not Concerted Action by Soldiers of Carranza.

Et. Paso, Aug. 11.—Gen. Hugh L. Week or two. An American cavalryman was killed last night near Mercedes, Tex. Gen. Scott said to-night that he did not consider the situation down there Scott, Chief of the General Staff, said tonight that he had no knowledge of the alleged invasion of Texas by armed bands of Carranga troops on the southern Rio Grande border, as reported in despatches from that region. He did not attach much importance to the report that Carranga forces, enraged at the refusal of the American Government to recognize Carransa, are drifting to the American side to engage in guerrilla

The Southern Pacific Railway reported to-day the burning of a bridge at Langtry, Tex., and that Mexican soldiers were reported in that vicinity. The commissaries at Watkins, Car and Langtry also were robbed by uniformed Mexican soldiers, the railroad said.

Gen. Scott was inclined to believe they were Mexican deserters rather than any organized Mexican army of invasion.

The situation along the lower Rio
Grande became more tense to-day when
it was learned that the Mexicans who
have been raiding American ranches and Grande became more tense to-day when it was learned that the Mexicans who have been raiding American ranches and shooting into American homes and towns between Laredo and Brownsville have an organization. A banner was found near Brownsville inscribed in Spanish "Army of Liberation for Mexicans in low less than its actual exchange value, which is now less than two cents gold.

Secondly, it may mean that the diplomats have agreed in the event that any one faction refuses to join a peace

No Candidate Discussed.

It was learned also that the con-ferees in their session, which lasted for almost three hours, discussed guarantees that the man who should be selected as

provisional President of Mexico must

was discussed at the meeting or that the question of the financing of a new

pose their differences. Also we have agreed on the form which we will recom-

mend to our Governments with reference

statement down and debated

replied

to the recognition of a Government in

meaning, it was decided to read it to the Secretary of State. He listened care-fully and announced that the above was

correct. When some one suggested that

"Put it in your puzzle columns. will give the people something to puzzle

Next Meeting in Doubt.

that the note made no mention of First Chief Carranza or of intervention, and

said, in answer to a question, that it

Carranza warning the United States

and other countries not to interfere with the Mexican situation.

persons that the appeal over which the conference worked would not be offen-

sive to Gen. Carranza or any other fac-

ican countries, understanding the tem-

perament of the Mexicans, were alert

with the suggestions as to phrasing and the choice of words that would leave no

suspicion as to the attitude not only of the American Government but also of the other countries whose representa-

tives joined in the appeal for peace.

The note, it was explained, is designed to show all the different factions that

the Latin American countries recognize

The appeal also, it is asserted, will

contain no threat of armed intervention

other countries have expressed and the

same suggestion of cooperation. It was asserted yesterday that the Latin Amer-

party to any move that would result in

by him before it was submitted to the

nferces yesterday. The appeal that ally was adopted at the conference

appeal had been submitted to

ntervention

show the same friendly spirit that

on leader in Mexico. The diplomats from the Latin Amer-

It was explained by various interested

was ambiguous the Secretary smiled

After the reporters had written the

conference to recognize the coalition the other factions.

serious enough to warrant his going there.

Villa has arrested and imprisoned at

Chihushua three women, two men and thirty children of the Garden family and threatens to have them all executed in order to exterminate the family of Col. order to exterminate the family of Col. Guadalupe Gardea, who deserted his cause, crossed the border and surrendered to the United States army officers. Col. Gardea, who is interned at Columbus, N. M., has received a message from his family in the Chinuahua prison appealing to him to try and save them from execution, which threatens them. American friends of Col. Gardea are making an effort to have the families released.

Gen. Villa this afternoon announced that all mining operators doing business in Mexico must hereafter use his money and no other in the payment of their operatives. He gave as an excuse the satisfaction among the railroad

"Army of Liberation for Mexicans in now less than two cents gold.

Texas."

Town less than two cents gold.

Villa cancelled his order last night for New York lies in dry dock, every inch of her vast bulk exposed, and painters swinging along her sides are complet-ing her fresh coat of dull gray. She could leave if necessary within two days. The Maine could be made ready within Texas."

Fifteen or twenty men have been killed in the battles between Texas rangers and United States soldiers on one side and Mexican bandlits on the other in the would go next or what his mission vicinity of Brownsville during the past

tives of six Latin American republics in conference in the Hotel Biltmore agreed upon the wording of an appeal to be sent to the warring factions in Mexico urg-ing them to meet, compose their differ-ence, decide upon a form of Government and sleep a provisional Pessider. Washington this morning. Paul Fuller, who was President Wilson's confidential representative in Mexico to study the situation there, also was on hand. Shortly before 2 o'clock the Latin American diplomats began to arrive. Two of them came from Washington, the and elect a provisional President.

The diplomats agreed also on "the form of recognition" which they would

others from their country homes. The conferees included Ignacio Calde-ron of Bolivia; Joaquin Mendez, the Guatemaian Minister; Domicio da Gama, recommend to their respective Govern-ments with reference to the new regime which they hope to see established in he Brazilian Ambassador; Eduardo the Brazilian Ambassador; Eduardo Suarez-Muijica, the Chilean Ambassador; Romulo C. Naon, the Argentine Am-bassador, and Carlos de Pina, the Uru-guayan Minister. Minister Mendez of Guatemala was late in arriving. That they should have worked out so That they should have worked out so carefully this piece of diplomatic machinery, it was pointed out, may be taken to suggest one of two thingh.

First, either the diplomats are confident that the various factions in the country south of the Rio Grande will listen to the appeal of the leading countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Secondly, it may mean that the diplomate of the Western Hemisphere.

Calls to Ald Mexico.

In the course of the afternoon Col. Abel Orits Aguenedo, ex-Governor of Yucatan, called and sent his card up to Secretary Lansing. He thought that the conference was going on without any representative of Mexico and he wished to outline a plan that he had for bring-

ing peace about. He was not received, however, by the Secretary.

In the course of the conference Secretary Lansing explained to the diplomats that the sending of battleships to Mexico was merely a question of prevention that there was no design on the part of give in regard to working out the eco nomic, social and political problems that now confront the pauperized country. It was denied that the name of any man that one warship was leaving Vera Cruz the American Government was to protect there be any necessity.

When the conference broke up. Paul

Mexican Government came up.
When the conference ended Secretary
Lansing, meeting the reporters, answered
their questions as to the results in this Fuller was asked concerning the resu of the conference. He said with way:

"All I can say is that we have agreed
or assented to a proposition that a communication be addressed to the different
factions in Mexico urging them to comfactions in Mexico urging them to com-"The pudding's in the cooking. isn't to be looked at until it's done. The

TWO ENVOYS SAIL.

next time maybe it will be

Cordosa and Ortega on U. S. S.

VERA CRUS, Aug. 11.—Brazilian Min-ister Cordoza, with his family, arrived here this afternoon at 3 o'clock from cording to reports reaching here to-night. Mexico city after a trying trip. He felt grateful to Gen. Gonzales for the special train and its guard. The United States that form of statement."

Then with a smile in answer to another suggestion that he elucidate he their families sailed at 5 o'clock for the United States.

PRESS URGES CAUTION.

Buenos Ayres Newspapers Comment on Mexican Peace Plan.

The Secretary said that he did not know when or where the diplomats would meet again. He said that a meet-ing would be held "after the note has Buenos Ayres, Aug. 11.-In commenting on the conferences being held in the United States on the Mexican question ing would be held "after the note has been received by the different factions and we have had a chance to observe its effect. The note will be signed individually by all the representatives of the various Governments present to-day."

The Secretary asserted emphatically that the rote made no mention of First is attempting to establish a solidarity between the American to support its

between the Americas to support its attitude. The general thought of the South American people, La Razon says, is that their Governments should respect contained no alternative proposition. The conference was held shortly after the issuance of a letter from First Chief

the independence of Mexico and its in-stitutions, not meddling with its internal affairs, which the Mexican people should settle according to their own best in-Prensa declares the attitude of Gen. Carranga justifies the fears and

caution manifested by Argentina from the beginning of the conference. The telegram sent by Carranza to President de la Plaza is a bad omen, accarding to La Nacion, which says:
"We presume this telegram was only on an imperfect knowledge of the American nation's intentions.

lieve when these intentions are know this suspicion will disappear. "However, if Carranza is moved by personal ambition and party spirit we hope there will be found among the Mexican people elements which will be ready to establish a stable and lasting

Notwithstanding the present situation in Mexico, El Diario diclares, respect of Mexican sovereignty forbids any intervention encroaching on its integrity
"Argentima cannot, without a pain abdication, lend a hand to make Mexico another Santo Domingo," the paper says.

MAY EXPEL U. S. CONSUL

Carranza Said to Have Accused Caunda of Falsehood.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11 .- Telegrams received in New Orleans from Vera
Crus to-day says that Gen. Carranza
Merchants Association and the Fur
may order the deportation of William W.
Canada, for the past eighteen years terday at 220 Fifth avenue, a statement American Consul at that port, because was prepared setting forth to President of alleged falsehoods contained in the Wilson the demoralized condition of the official reports of the Consul to the State fur trade as a result of the British

official reports of the Consult to the State finally was adopted at the conference will be submitted again to President the started for the Mexican coast. He did they had been sent to Southers for such service as they might be submitted again to President Milson and then it will be translated and forwarded to the different factions and intended that conditions in either the contract of the manual force sent southered.

AGREE ON NEW PLAN.

AGREE ON NEW PLAN.

Ann-Americans Will Sign Notes to Mexicans To-day.

More details of the Administration's and to bring about peace in Mexicans To-day.

State Lansing and the representations and the started for the Mexican const. He different factions and provided to the consult to the State Department.

Carranza and members of his Cabinet Canada for much of the balliame Consult form the different decision of the consult to the different decision of the different willson to the different will be remained.

The first Chief was incensed over a p

300 IMPORTERS IN A YEAR AGO TO-DAY **BLOCKADE APPEAL**

Special Congress Session Campaign Launched After Senator Hoke Smith Speaks.

METZ FOR ARMS EMBARGO

An embargo on arms and ammuniion, suggested yesterday afternoon by Herman A. Metz at a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel of 300 American bustness men, mostly importers, who have goods tied up in German and Austrian ports, as a means of forcing Great Britain to raise its blockade on American goods was the subject of a heated denewspapers on July 27 to the effect that eight Mexican naval vessels had left that port with troops from interior points. This statement also was credited bate, in which it was evident that many of those present were against such a

After Mr. Metz had explained that he was advocating the embargo only to force Great Britain to change her attitude toward American shipping and others had said flatly that they would have nothing to do with any movement favoring this scheme it was decided ments in the campaign which was pre-The campaign will be nationwide and

will attempt to force a special ression of Congress to compel England to lift its embargo on shipments destined for neutral countries. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia was ne of the speakers, and he said that if an embargo on arms was the only means of restraining England from

tramping on American rights he for one would vote for it.

A petition characterizing the British blockade as a "gross injustice doing untold damage to American shipping," and asking the President to adopt such energetic measures as will afford prompt relief was authorized, and a resolution to organize trade bodies throughout the country to back up the plea for a special session of Congress was adopted.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Importers' Committee. The officers of the committee are Philip J. Cunningham, chairman; Carl W. Stern vice-chairman; Theodore Bach, secre-tary; Arthur G. Kaufmann, treasurer. The executive board includes Emil Strobel, M. B. Schmidt and George J.

Will Vote for Arms Embargo. Senator Smith got much applause

then at the beginning of his speech he and J. M. Glashen. They were bruised and cut by pieces of wood and iron. The men were taken to the Cumberland tion to the Allies should be the only means to stop Britain from trampling The collier Culdon, one of the largest in the navy, is loaded with a great sup-ply of coal and with ammunition and States Senators who will vote for provisions. It was said yesterday that orders are expected for the Culdon to sail to-day for Vera Crus to take sup-When Mr. Metz had finished his speech

porters' campaign, with an arms em-oargo among the possibilities, Joseph Dinkelspiel got on his feet and quickly "I wouldn't subscribe one cent to such

a proposition. It would mean the ruin of this country. It would mean misery who are supported by the industries furnishing arms and war material. Not one cent will I give if an embargo is to be included in our plan sole aim is to have the blockade of neu-

ral ports lifted."

That Mr. Dinklespiel had a good sized part of the meeting on his side was shown by the applause after his remarks. Again some manifested their approval when Mr. Metz explained that to his mind an ophers occurrence. approval when air, alets explained that to his mind an embargo on arms would be the only step by which the United States could force Britain to change her course toward American commerce. in a Fight in Texts.

Galveston, Text. Aug. 11.—In a running fight west of Harlinger, near the British blockade.

For Navy of First Rank.

In one of the first sentences of his long speech Senator Smith made it clea The Mexicans were sighted near a ranch house at 3 o'clock. The fight bethat he will work for a larger navy. The United States stands for peace, gan at once. After an hour's battle the Mexicans fled and it was found that six in peace I will cordially support the of their number had been killed. One President and the National Administraoldier was shot in the leg and two tion in the plan to enlarge our navy.

sossemen were slightly wounded by the In advancing peace we should be premexicans, who numbered fifty. Mexican pared. And we should have a navy that Mexicans, who numbered fifty. Mexican citizens in the vicinity of the fight deis equal in strength and efficiency to the lared the Mexicans were soldiers and had been trying to recruit their ranks.

Four other bands of Mexicans were reported in different sections, but no Two ever repeating noises featured the speech of the Senator from Georgia. Every time he made a particularly em-phasic point he stamped his right foot violently. For a time he would keep on a chair, his knee overtowering t heads of the committee officers who sat to his right. Then, ending a sen-Berlin Says Russians Suffered Detence—in most instances with the words "Great Britain"—he would suddenly bring his foot down on the floor with a great thud. And each time the thud wa BERLIN, by Wireless via London, Aug. followed by loud "Bravos! 11.—The following official statement was made public to-night by the Admiralty

means pro-German, although some have said that I am." Time and time again he repeated that he held no brief for Germany.

"Revoke That Order!"

The Senator mentioned cotton only twice in the course of his speech. confined his remarks largely to what he called the legal aspect of the United States-Great Britain controversy. "Great Britain," he said, "has not an inch of legal ground to stand on. time for detailed negotiations has passed say to Great Britain, 'Revoke that' or-

The engagement referred to in the foregoing despatch was evidently not can be accepted by the United States the action at the entrance of the Gulf only under the express condition that England's offer of arbitration, he said, England, pending arbitration, shall susinterference with American commerce.

Senator Smith deplored the fact that the Administration and Congress did not take a more vigorous course during the early stages of the controversy. can laxness, he said, emboldened Britain to further excesses.

Throughout his speech rang the key-

note "No belligerent has the right to blockade a neutral port." Great Britain's blockade, he asserted, is merely a blockde of Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, "thereby destroying the com-commerce of the United States, which legally entitled to pass through these

with regard to the British citations of American cases of "blockade" during the civil war Senator Smith quoted deci-sions of the United States Supreme Court, endeavoring to show that Great Britain's illustrations are "entirely out of place." He also emphasized that the British in the first and eighteenth paragraphs of the Declaration of London themselves set down the rule that "a blockade must not extend beyond the ports or coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy."

scarcely be permitted to reach the capability of tal.

"The province of Pskow, over which

Party Leaders Support Chancellor. BERLIN, via London, Aug. 11 .- Criti-Hollweg was strongly condemned at a

HE situation in Poland, according to the latest despatches, is as follows: Russian warships successfully beat off a German naval attack at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga (1), although Berlin reports that the Russian torpedo boats did no damage to German vessels.

The Germans report having repulsed strong Russian advances on the Righting pool (2)

Riga-Mitau road (2).

Attacks being made by the Russians from Kovno (3).

The Germans are advancing eastward from Lomza (4) toward the Bobr-

Narew line.

The railway junction southeast of Ostrow (5) has been captured by the Prince Leopold of Bavaria's army, pursuing the retreating Russians, has reached the region of Kaluszyn, while Gen. von Woyrsch stormed positions west of Lukow (6). Field Marshal von Mackensen is attacking the Russians near Parczew and



TEUTON CLEAVER POISED OVER RUSSIAN MAIN LINE

ning our troops suc assfully repulsed attacks on the Eyckau River. We drove the Germans back in the Schoenberg district in the direction of

In the region from Dirnsk to Poniwessi we continue to press the re-treating enemy, some of whose detachments at various points have been driven out of the positions they de-

fended stubbornly.

At Doveo on Monday night the Germans renewed their persistent assaults on our western works and continued them on Tuesday. In counter attacks by the Germans three German battaltook one hundred prisonors and some machine guns.

direction of Ostrolenka, Rozan and Pultusk the Germans continue their persistent offensive Our troops, despite losses in the incessant fighting, are receiving re-enforcements and offering vigorous resistance along the whole front of

the Bug.
Near Novo Georgievsk an attack undertaken by the Germans after strong artillery preparation against our southern fortifications was stopped by the latter's fire.

There was a minor engagement on the middle Vistula at Rodz. On the road from Wieprz to Ludoff on Tuesday our troops repulsed at-tacks. The Germans advancing from Cholm were driven back toward the

In the district of Vladimir-Wolhnssky our cavairy pressed the enemy.

The fighting which began on Sunday the Dniester at the confluence of Strypa continued all Monday. The Austrians again employed ex-plosive bullets. Toward evening their

PURSUING RUSSIANS.

Austrians Tell of Successes Northwest of Komen. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

statement to-night : Austro-Hungarian forces which had crossed the Wieprz yesterday drove the

Russians from the region to the northwest of Komes and pursued them toward the northeast.

Allied troops are attacking the Russlans who have established themselves on the Ostrow and Uchrusk road, between the upper Tismenitza and the

HARD TO HIT PETROGRAD Correspondent Says Possible German Drive Would Fall Short.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN LONDON, Aug. 12 .- (Thursday) .- The patch from its correspondent at Petrograd saying that contrary to the general assumption after the fall of Warsaw the Germans are not hurling their "They are developing a fresh offen-sive toward the interior of Russia," he says, "apparently supported by huge

from the Vistula. The Germans are es same time advance on an extended front between the Niemen and the Dwin ward Dwinsk and southward toward

sibility of a further advance toward Petrograd. It is authoritatively de-clared, however, that whatever may be the plans of the enemy he will

he would have to pass, is honeycomber

cism from some quarters of the National NORTH BEACH Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann- Boats from East 99th& 134th Sts. meeting of the leaders of the party last FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

with lakes and marshes affording powerful strategic lines upon which tenemy in the event of his attempt advance upon Petrograd would checked."

The Times this morning reprints an rograd, which, it is set forth, is attract ing very wide attention in Russia. The writer, M. Menshikoff, shares the view that Germany's ultimate objective in the pudiates the frequent comparisons of the present campaign with that of Napo-leon in 1812. He declares that the Germans are hurling into Russia colossal forces tantamount to seven Napoleonic invasions, supported by the latest technical appliances, whereas in 1812 the Russians were fully on a par with the tion of cotton. French in the latter respec-

Germans are infinitely better reached its highest point when as to the position of Russia than ing Sir William Ramsay declared of regarding Moscow as the key of the fist down on a table that i empire. They well know that Petro- Britain's failure to stop the grad is the political centre and that it tion of cotton is only half as far from Riga as Moscow. The distance is 250 odd miles over good roads and two lines of railway. This does not offer insuperable difficulties. The hall at this declaration, other

"This is no second war of 1812, but called "What about Grey?"
Referring to the German something far more serious, and it is that a substitute for cotton h necessary boldly to recognize the fact. found Sir William Ramsay sale It is imperative that the Germans finish the campaign on the Russian front as Other substances such as wood. It is imperative that the Germans finish the campaign on the Russian front as other substances such as wood and straw can be used, he said the yestern Powers; therefore, they aim not at Moscow, but at Petrograd, the loss of which, unlike the loss of Moscow,

If the Germans were compelled to would greatly impair Russia's capacity for producing munitions, besides cutting her off from the Baltic."

RUSSIANS TO KNOW WHY.

Commission Will Investigate Causes of Lack of Ammunition. Toward the end of the name of the state Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 12 (Thursday) .- The Daily Mail publishes this morning a despatch from its Petrograd correspond-VIENNA (via Amsterdam), Aug. 11.— ent announcing that a commission has The War Office issued the following been appointed to investigate the charges against the ex-Minister of War, tion with the shortage of ammunition This, he says, has been received with The correspondent reaffirms that the

ussian retreat has not been seriously ampered. This, he says, can be judged by the distance separating the northern for England. and southern forces of the Germans. eighty miles between those on the nical science." says the paper Wieprz and the Narew and 150 miles between Vlodava and Lomza. Neverthe-less, it must be considered doubtful whether the Russians will be able to hold lately promulgated accounts line of the Niemen and the Bug, enemy is aleady behind the line at Wilkomir and near Koval."

BERESFORD, BITTER, ATTACKS ASQUITH

Calls the Government Inept-Crowd Wants Cotton Made Contraband.

LONDONERS CRY 'TREASON'

LONDON Aug. 11.—A large with many fashionable women with many fashionable we audience at Queen's Hall thusiastically resolved to call a Gevernment to make cotton con At the last minute a paragraded to the resolution asking rights of neutrals in general interests of the cotton industry. erly safeguarded.
Under the chairmanship of Sir i Wright Macara, president of the F Federation of Master Cotton Sp. Associations, the gathering quescived itself into a meeting to the Government for not decla ton contraband at the outset of been especially shown in favor

United States.
Sir George Makgill said that the country was fighting for duty was not to think of the ! foreigners, but of its own safety declared that when it was a questithe interests of aliens against those Great Britain it was inconceivable the Government should hesitate for

Beresford Attacks Government Sir George Makgill expressed planters objected to was the sus

know where they stand and where the Britain stands. He declared that i British people were tired of walting to specting cotton was to be, and th United States was tired as well. T Government, he declared, ought to ma up its mind. Lord Charles Beresford wa to be present, but he sent a lette

contained a remarkable paragrap said that on April 15 he wrote mier Asquith respecting various in ters connected with the war, show how inefficiency and want of organi-tion and forethought were causing loss of an invaluable number of live "If the warning and advice t in my letter had been acted u Lusitania would not have been time arrives." Lord Beresford asked in this lette

to the people as long as it cont procrastinate in the manner of eding Government.
"We are not governed," he said. "The country is crying out and asking to be told what to do. It is impatiently wait-ing orders that are not given. It is sick of platitudes and speeches and wants

sell it afterward even at a loss than such a proposal would ente

Says Britain Blocked Russia.

The most enthusiastic applaus The great scientist told much like a teacher explaining ple words a daily lesse many had only a reserve cot ply of 250,000 tons, which, of consumption being 1,000 tons would have been exhausted

The enthusiasm of the he continues, "and incapable most emphatic terms as he bro

wood fibre their range would be unless a larger charge were u this would necessitate the end-the barrels of every gun and the other hand, he explaine Germans were to be contented vigorous propulsion, keeping barrels as they are, it wo Mary to alter all gun and rifle Toward the end of the mee affected at least one person

German Paper Asserts Arms (a) Do Without It Now Special Cable Despatch to Tur

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.-T furter Zeitung declares proposed in Great Britain to ontraband will not solve the present condition of ton whatever is any longer use poses of war."
It is known that the German pulp and other substances successfully used as substan · ton.

B. Altman & Co.

Advance Styles for Autumn

Ready-to-wear or made to order Department for Imported and Special Costum

(Third Floor)

IN GOWNS AND TAILOR-MADE ST

Fifth Avenue - Madtsun Avenue

34th and 35th Streets Nem Harb